

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1865.

Terms of the Tribune.
DAILY TRIBUNE.
Mail subscribers, \$10.00
1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers.
Semi-weekly Tribune.
1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers.
Clubs of five or over, \$2 per copy, and
an extra copy for every Club of ten.
Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Gen. Washburne has ordered the arrest of the chief clerk in the office of Mr. Ely, treasury agent at Memphis, for trading in cotton. He has also issued a permit to steamboats to navigate the Hatch River to bring to the produce of the country, but will not allow them to take up supplies.

On the 25th ult., Company B of the 6th North Carolina Confederate cavalry came into our lines at Newbern in a body, numbering over 60 men. They were heartily welcomed, and stated that, if assured of a similar reception, the entire army would desert en masse.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac states that it was reported by deserters that two brigades of the Rebel Gen. Pickett's Division had been sent from Lee to reinforce Early, and that Gen. Sheridan had subsequently captured one thousand of them.

A fight occurred at Fort Pickens, near Memphis, on Tuesday of last week, between the 3d United States colored artillery and a white regiment, resulting in the death of several negroes and one white soldier. The disagreement was regarding rations.

Col. Baker, by an ingenious device, has trapped and sent to Fort Lafayette and Governor's Island between 300 and 500 bounty jumpers and deserters and 27 bounty brokers. The haul off an up-town fire company figured among the jumpers.

A banquet was given by the Union men of Memphis to Gen. Washburne on Wednesday evening last, at which the General made a few remarks on the relations of Tennessee to the General Government.

Another installment of Union prisoners reached Annapolis yesterday, most of them very sick. Several of them died. Fifty-four were buried from the hospital at one time.

The Secretary of War informs Governor Fenton that he accepts the tender of the 30th N. Y. N. G. of Brooklyn, for one year's service, to be applied on the Kings County quota.

Eight hundred and two more paroled Union prisoners arrived at Annapolis on Saturday. Five hundred and forty of them had to be sent to the hospital. Twenty-six Union families of Corpus Christi, Texas, and vicinity, have been banished to Mexico by the Rebel authorities.

Gov. Andrew has made an especial appeal to deserters, called forth by that of President Lincoln published last week.

GENERAL NEWS.

A brutal murder was perpetrated in New-Haven on Saturday evening. A returned soldier, John Ely, became engaged in a dispute with John Donnelly, a town pauper, relative to the payment for some liquor, when Donnelly seized a butcher-knife and plunged it into Ely's heart.

John G. Nicolay, the President's private secretary, was on Saturday nominated and his nomination unanimously confirmed by the Senate, as Counsel to Paris, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of John Bigelow.

The inauguration of Hon. J. M. Welles, as Governor of Louisiana, for the unexpired term made vacant by Gov. Haun's resignation, took place at New-Orleans on the 4th inst.

Dr. Gove Saulsbury, late Speaker of the Senate, becomes, in consequence of the death of Gov. Cannon, Governor of the State of Delaware. He is a Democrat.

Mr. Custis Wright, of Georgetown, Del., has been appointed Secretary of State by Gov. Salisbury, vice S. M. Huntington, Jr., the incumbent under Gov. Cannon.

The Democratic State Convention met at Detroit on the 10th, but made no nomination in opposition to Judge Chalmers, for Justice of the Supreme Court.

The quickest passage on record is said to have been made by the ship Dreadnought, which arrived at New-Bedford on Saturday, 23 days from Honolulu.

A cotton mill is to be erected in San Francisco forthwith; the staple being procured from Sinaloa, Utah and the Sandwich Islands.

The steamer Post Boy burst her boiler and was totally destroyed on the 5th inst. 25 miles above New Orleans. Two lives lost.

The Flax Cotton Company's mill at Lockport, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss \$75,000; insured for \$10,000.

Over \$200,000 worth of property is said to have been destroyed at Esopus, N. Y., by a freshet in the Tennessee River.

Trains have again commenced running on the Ohio and Mississippi and the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroads.

The Canadian Parliament on Saturday morning adopted the Confederation Scheme by yeas 91, nays 8.

Seven-Thirties to the amount of \$3,641,000 were disposed of on Saturday.

The Indiana Legislature adjourned sine die on Monday, the 5th inst.

Gold opened Saturday at 189, sold up to 191, receded to 190, and closed at 191. The market was dull in the early part of the day, but at noon became quite excited on rumors of military disaster, and remained active for the balance of the day with large transactions. There were few new operators for an advance, and the market was maintained by speculators who were carrying gold costing 270. Government Bonds were a shade lower, but were steady at quotations.

The Mediterranean line was very strong. The railway shares list opened strong, and after the Board the market was very active, and stocks were in good demand at an advance of 191 1/2 per cent on the general list. Money was less active and transactions were made at lower rates. Freight rates are extremely dull, and rates are nominal. The only engagement we heard of was 50 tons heavy goods at 4s.

An election is to be held throughout our State to-morrow, to ratify or reject a Constitutional Amendment whereby five Commissioners of Appeals are to be appointed to try causes now on the calendar of the Court of Appeals which that Court finds itself utterly unable to hear. The Judges say they have now four years' business ahead, and that not to give them the required relief is simply to enable those who owe debts, that they choose to leave unpaid, to defy and defraud their creditors indefinitely. There are suits for work honestly done now hanging up in that Court which are unlikely to be decided during the life-time of the parties.

We have earnestly desired to avoid the creation of this side-Court. We wish it were possible now to obviate the necessity which im-

it. But the Judges of Appeals say it is indispensable, and we bow to their opinion, and urge all to vote for it.

A correspondent asks how this Court can expedite business when it is not to sit at the same time with the regular Court of Appeals. We answer—No judges can sit and hear cases all at once. They must have seasons wherein to examine time. They must have seasons wherein to examine authorities, and compare notes, and weigh apparently conflicting decisions. A Judge who correctly decides each year so many cases as he can hear in six months must work industriously.

We see no way but to give the Judges the assistance they urgently require.

The United States Senate adjourned without day on Saturday. There is no sign of an Extra Session.

VERMONT ratified the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting Slavery at a special session of her Legislature on the 9th inst. The bill passed the Senate unanimously; the House by 217 to 2. Vermont is the eighteenth ratifying State.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE holds her State election to-morrow. The canvass has been a quiet one, and we anticipate a light vote, but do not apprehend an adverse result. The 1st Congress District seems still doubtful.

We hear from Philadelphia that less than Sixty Millions of the Seven-Thirty Loan were left unsold on Friday night. At this rate, the entire Loan will be taken in about two weeks. We also hear that it is the intention of the new Secretary of the Treasury to employ the agency that has been so successful with the Seven-Thirties, to popularize the new Six Hundred Million Loan.

Our correspondent who asks so impatiently why soldiers in Gen. Sherman's army don't get their letters, is informed that it is because that army is where our mails do not reach it. The letters that have been sent too late to find it at Savannah are of course now awaiting it at some point on the coast, while the army has swung clear of its base and is in the heart of the Carolinas.

Hon. JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL, the new U. S. Senator from Maryland, was elected to the House from the 1st (Eastern Shore) District in 1863, receiving 6,742 votes to 5,482 for Hon. John W. Crisfield, his predecessor and competitor. Last Fall, however, the pro-Slavery vote was fully polled out, and Hiram McCullough (Opp.) elected over Mr. Cresswell, receiving 9,677 votes to 6,307 for Mr. Cresswell.

All the lower counties—Kent, Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester—gave very heavy votes, and unprecedented pro-Slavery majorities; while the Soldier vote was very light—432 for Cresswell to 27 for McCullough—owing in good part to the fact that the quota of that district had mainly been filled by negroes.

Mr. Cresswell thus went out of Congress on the 4th inst.; but on the 8th he was nominated for the Senate by the Union Legislative caucus, wherein he had 43 votes to 11 for Hon. Alex. Evans and 11 for Hon. J. Roman Kerr (both ex-Members.)—Lieut.-Gov. C. C. Cox, who had been thought a formidable competitor, finally declined. In Joint Ballot next day, Mr. Cresswell had 63 votes to 5 scattering and 25 blanks. His term will expire with the Congress just chosen.

THE CAROLINA CAMPAIGN.

The story of Bragg amounts to this, that he attacked some part of the Union forces near Kinston, March 8, and after an obstinate fight drove them three miles back, with loss of three guns and 1,500 prisoners. The Union forces were manifestly the advance-guard of the small army that has been pushing cautiously forward from Newbern toward Goldsborough with a view to cut the Weirton Railroad at the latter point. Lee, who publishes Bragg's dispatch, mentions that Hill and Hoke were both engaged on the Rebel side, so that we know the Rebels had probably concentrated all their troops in Eastern Carolina to resist this comparatively unimportant movement from Newbern, while Schofield, in front of whom Hoke recently was posted, is left unopposed.

The Flax Cotton Company's mill at Lockport, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss \$75,000; insured for \$10,000.

Over \$200,000 worth of property is said to have been destroyed at Esopus, N. Y., by a freshet in the Tennessee River.

Trains have again commenced running on the Ohio and Mississippi and the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroads.

The Canadian Parliament on Saturday morning adopted the Confederation Scheme by yeas 91, nays 8.

Seven-Thirties to the amount of \$3,641,000 were disposed of on Saturday.

The Indiana Legislature adjourned sine die on Monday, the 5th inst.

Gold opened Saturday at 189, sold up to 191, receded to 190, and closed at 191. The market was dull in the early part of the day, but at noon became quite excited on rumors of military disaster, and remained active for the balance of the day with large transactions. There were few new operators for an advance, and the market was maintained by speculators who were carrying gold costing 270. Government Bonds were a shade lower, but were steady at quotations.

The Mediterranean line was very strong. The railway shares list opened strong, and after the Board the market was very active, and stocks were in good demand at an advance of 191 1/2 per cent on the general list. Money was less active and transactions were made at lower rates. Freight rates are extremely dull, and rates are nominal. The only engagement we heard of was 50 tons heavy goods at 4s.

An election is to be held throughout our State to-morrow, to ratify or reject a Constitutional Amendment whereby five Commissioners of Appeals are to be appointed to try causes now on the calendar of the Court of Appeals which that Court finds itself utterly unable to hear. The Judges say they have now four years' business ahead, and that not to give them the required relief is simply to enable those who owe debts, that they choose to leave unpaid, to defy and defraud their creditors indefinitely. There are suits for work honestly done now hanging up in that Court which are unlikely to be decided during the life-time of the parties.

We have earnestly desired to avoid the creation of this side-Court. We wish it were possible now to obviate the necessity which im-

it. But the Judges of Appeals say it is indispensable, and we bow to their opinion, and urge all to vote for it.

A correspondent asks how this Court can expedite business when it is not to sit at the same time with the regular Court of Appeals. We answer—No judges can sit and hear cases all at once. They must have seasons wherein to examine time. They must have seasons wherein to examine authorities, and compare notes, and weigh apparently conflicting decisions. A Judge who correctly decides each year so many cases as he can hear in six months must work industriously.

We see no way but to give the Judges the assistance they urgently require.

The United States Senate adjourned without day on Saturday. There is no sign of an Extra Session.

VERMONT ratified the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting Slavery at a special session of her Legislature on the 9th inst. The bill passed the Senate unanimously; the House by 217 to 2. Vermont is the eighteenth ratifying State.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE holds her State election to-morrow. The canvass has been a quiet one, and we anticipate a light vote, but do not apprehend an adverse result. The 1st Congress District seems still doubtful.

We hear from Philadelphia that less than Sixty Millions of the Seven-Thirty Loan were left unsold on Friday night. At this rate, the entire Loan will be taken in about two weeks. We also hear that it is the intention of the new Secretary of the Treasury to employ the agency that has been so successful with the Seven-Thirties, to popularize the new Six Hundred Million Loan.

Our correspondent who asks so impatiently why soldiers in Gen. Sherman's army don't get their letters, is informed that it is because that army is where our mails do not reach it. The letters that have been sent too late to find it at Savannah are of course now awaiting it at some point on the coast, while the army has swung clear of its base and is in the heart of the Carolinas.

Hon. JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL, the new U. S. Senator from Maryland, was elected to the House from the 1st (Eastern Shore) District in 1863, receiving 6,742 votes to 5,482 for Hon. John W. Crisfield, his predecessor and competitor. Last Fall, however, the pro-Slavery vote was fully polled out, and Hiram McCullough (Opp.) elected over Mr. Cresswell, receiving 9,677 votes to 6,307 for Mr. Cresswell.

All the lower counties—Kent, Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester—gave very heavy votes, and unprecedented pro-Slavery majorities; while the Soldier vote was very light—432 for Cresswell to 27 for McCullough—owing in good part to the fact that the quota of that district had mainly been filled by negroes.

Mr. Cresswell thus went out of Congress on the 4th inst.; but on the 8th he was nominated for the Senate by the Union Legislative caucus, wherein he had 43 votes to 11 for Hon. Alex. Evans and 11 for Hon. J. Roman Kerr (both ex-Members.)—Lieut.-Gov. C. C. Cox, who had been thought a formidable competitor, finally declined. In Joint Ballot next day, Mr. Cresswell had 63 votes to 5 scattering and 25 blanks. His term will expire with the Congress just chosen.

THE CAROLINA CAMPAIGN.

The story of Bragg amounts to this, that he attacked some part of the Union forces near Kinston, March 8, and after an obstinate fight drove them three miles back, with loss of three guns and 1,500 prisoners. The Union forces were manifestly the advance-guard of the small army that has been pushing cautiously forward from Newbern toward Goldsborough with a view to cut the Weirton Railroad at the latter point. Lee, who publishes Bragg's dispatch, mentions that Hill and Hoke were both engaged on the Rebel side, so that we know the Rebels had probably concentrated all their troops in Eastern Carolina to resist this comparatively unimportant movement from Newbern, while Schofield, in front of whom Hoke recently was posted, is left unopposed.

The Flax Cotton Company's mill at Lockport, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss \$75,000; insured for \$10,000.

Over \$200,000 worth of property is said to have been destroyed at Esopus, N. Y., by a freshet in the Tennessee River.

Trains have again commenced running on the Ohio and Mississippi and the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroads.

The Canadian Parliament on Saturday morning adopted the Confederation Scheme by yeas 91, nays 8.

Seven-Thirties to the amount of \$3,641,000 were disposed of on Saturday.

The Indiana Legislature adjourned sine die on Monday, the 5th inst.

Gold opened Saturday at 189, sold up to 191, receded to 190, and closed at 191. The market was dull in the early part of the day, but at noon became quite excited on rumors of military disaster, and remained active for the balance of the day with large transactions. There were few new operators for an advance, and the market was maintained by speculators who were carrying gold costing 270. Government Bonds were a shade lower, but were steady at quotations.

The Mediterranean line was very strong. The railway shares list opened strong, and after the Board the market was very active, and stocks were in good demand at an advance of 191 1/2 per cent on the general list. Money was less active and transactions were made at lower rates. Freight rates are extremely dull, and rates are nominal. The only engagement we heard of was 50 tons heavy goods at 4s.

An election is to be held throughout our State to-morrow, to ratify or reject a Constitutional Amendment whereby five Commissioners of Appeals are to be appointed to try causes now on the calendar of the Court of Appeals which that Court finds itself utterly unable to hear. The Judges say they have now four years' business ahead, and that not to give them the required relief is simply to enable those who owe debts, that they choose to leave unpaid, to defy and defraud their creditors indefinitely. There are suits for work honestly done now hanging up in that Court which are unlikely to be decided during the life-time of the parties.

We have earnestly desired to avoid the creation of this side-Court. We wish it were possible now to obviate the necessity which im-

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, March 12, 1865.
SINGLETON AND TOBACCO—A PASSING STRANGE STORY.

The so-called Singleton tobacco speculation makes a great deal of talk, and excites comment that is not wholly ungrounded. It was well known in Democratic circles here, when Mr. Singleton first went to Richmond, that he went upon a commercial speculation cloaked in peace. Speculations in gold by Democratic Congressmen surrounded his peace mission upon his going and his returning. The meeting was not fruitless, as was so hastily declared by the agents of the press here. Singleton arranged in Richmond for the acquisition of a vast quantity of tobacco, not by a purchase with greenbacks or seven-thirties; but by an operation that should supply the United States army in and about the Richmond defenses with rations of meat. At the very time that the North was sacrificing men and money lavishly under Sherman, Sheridan and Grant, to cut Lee off from all his supplies of food. This anomalous enterprise and marvellously unparaphrased speculation is understood here to have had five co-partners besides the active manager—all New-Yorkers and McClellan Democrats—each of whom put in \$50,000. The quarter of a million of capital in this pool was to be invested in bacon bought in Baltimore and exchanged in Fredericksburg for manufactured tobacco. The transaction of course had the cheerful assent of the Rebel Government and of Gen. Lee. President Lincoln's permit authorizing it is said, by the Richmond papers, to have been placed in the hands of the Rebel agent in charge of the tobacco, sent up from Petersburg and Richmond, and to have been produced and shown to the Union officer who proposed to seize and destroy it.

When the secret history of this astounding transaction shall be made public, if it ever shall be, it will undoubtedly appear that this officer had instructions from a man who is in earnest in his efforts to smother the Rebellion, and does not swap horses, bacon, or politics across the Rappahannock, to wholly disregard any and all permits and bargains that could be stretched over the tobacco, and to capture and destroy it inexorably in the face of any and all protests and warnings. The officer did his duty. Four million dollars' worth of tobacco are said to have been lost to the New-York firm of McClellan, patriots, and the Union bacon that was to feed the Rebels, while slaughtering Union men, is stopped on its treacherous way to the traitorous swamp over the graves of the Union soldiers murdered wasted in the Fredericksburg slaughter-pen.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Senator Harlan has not yet accepted the President's proffer of the Interior Department. His friends insist that to consent to be bound in the enormous job and contracts his predecessor seems so eager to dispense before retiring, would indicate an unpardonable lack of self-respect.

AN EXCITEMENT.

The avenue was thrown into a great state of excitement this evening by a soldier who was escorting an untried Colonel to the central guard-house firing scaffold shot over his superior officer's head upon his attempting to break company with his escort.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Jos. R. Hawley, chief of Gen. Terry's staff, just assigned by Gen. Schofield to the command of Wilmington; was editor of *The Hartford Daily Press* at the breaking out of the war.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The extra session of the Senate adjourned *sine die* yesterday, at 3 o'clock, the President notifying that he had no business of sufficient moment to warrant its prolongation.

THE PARIS CONSULSHIP.

The nomination of Mr. Nicolay, Presidential Secretary, to succeed Mr. Bigelow as Consul to Paris, was a pleasant surprise to the Senate. His confirmation was unanimous.

NOT BADLY FRIGHTENED.

The War Department deems the reverse and capture of our forces at Kinston, reported by the Rebels, greatly exaggerated, and in no way interrupting our onward progress.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1865.
PRIVATE SECRETARY NICOLAY SENT TO PARIS.

John G. Nicolay, esq., the private secretary of President Lincoln, was nominated yesterday for the post of Consul to Paris, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of John Bigelow, the late incumbent to the post of *Charge d'Affaires* at the French court.

Mr. Nicolay, a fine scholar, speaks French and German fluently, and will be able to bring to his position a thorough knowledge of American affairs, and a full insight into the workings of the Administration. Mr. Nicolay will not proceed directly to Paris, but will continue for some time yet in the discharge of his duties as private secretary.

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The *Chronicle* of to-day says: "Vice-President Johnson appeared in the Senate yesterday in company with his son, Hon. Preston King of New-York, and was accompanied by his wife and daughter. His health is entirely restored. He was as cheerful as any man could be after having recovered from so severe an illness. He has no doubts as to the result of the election in the next Presidential campaign. During the day he visited the residence of Mr. Lincoln, and was much gratified to pay their respects, and we observed with much satisfaction that they were pleased to see him well."

U. S. SENATE—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 11, 1865.
EXECUTIVE SESSION—APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate session to-day was altogether of an executive character. Among the confirmations of a large number of post-masters were the following for Pennsylvania: George Egan of Harrisburg, David A. Bunker of York, John Lee of Pottsville, and William M. Brown, at Harrisburg. John Lowell was confirmed as United States District Judge for Massachusetts.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

A Committee, consisting of Mr. Lane (Rep.) of Kansas, and Mr. Syracuse (Rep.) of Rhode Island, was appointed to wait on the President, and that if he had no further communication to make, the Senate was ready to adjourn.

Mr. LANE subsequently reported that the President had no business of a sufficiently important character to longer detain them.

The Senate then adjourned without day.

ARREST OF THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE TREASURY Agent at Memphis.

Gen. Washburne has ordered the arrest of the chief clerk in the office of Mr. Ely, Treasury agent at Memphis, for trading in cotton. He has also issued a permit to steamboats to navigate the Hatch River to bring to the produce of the country, but will not allow them to take up supplies.

Gen. Dana left for Vicksburg yesterday.

The bank of the river here is overflowing, and the water is still rising.

Gen. Washburne has issued an order permitting steamboats to navigate Hatch River, to bring to the produce of the country, but will not allow them to take up supplies.

Gov. Andrew to the Massachusetts Deserters.

Boston, March 12, 1865.
Gov. Andrew publishes a special appeal to deserters in which he says: "I avail myself of the earliest opportunity after the Proclamation of the President, in this public manner to advise all persons liable to the charge of desertion, to accept at once the President's offer of pardon, to report themselves immediately to the nearest Provost Marshal, to return to duty and obedience, to restore their reputation, protect themselves against punishment hereafter, and save from the hands of the law their precious rights as American citizens. I appeal to the neighbors and friends of all such deserters, especially to the mothers and wives, who have heretofore invoked so often my advice and interposition, earnestly counseling them both as a patriotic duty and as a matter of personal interest, to return and seek shelter, pardon, honor and happiness, which now await them under the Union flag."

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Cairo, March 12, 1865.
One hundred and twenty-bales of cotton were sent by Evansville and 544 by St. Louis to-day. Over \$200,000 worth of property is said to have been destroyed at Esopus, N. Y., by a flood in the Tennessee River.

The steamer Post Boy was destroyed by bursting her boiler, 25 miles above New Orleans, on the 5th, two lives were lost.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Execution of Deserters—Union Cavalry Reported to the North of Richmond—Troops Sent to Re-enforce Early—Gen. Sheridan Captures Them.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1865.
Intelligence from the Army of the Potomac represents all quiet.

Two deserters were executed on Friday, one of whom made a speech acknowledging the justice of his punishment.

A report was current at the front that a mutiny had taken place among a large batch of deserters who were sent up the James river Friday morning. Sharp firing was heard in the direction of Drury's Bluff, and it was believed that extreme measures had to be resorted to in order to quell the disturbance.

Another report prevailed that a force of Union cavalry had made its appearance on the North side of Richmond and was having an engagement.

Deserters who came in yesterday say that two brigades of Pickett's Division had been sent from Petersburg to reinforce Early, and that Sheridan had captured 1,000 of them, in addition to that number before reported.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Fight at Fort Pickens Between Negro and White Soldiers.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, March 9, 1865.
A fight occurred at Fort Pickens the night before last between the Third United States Colored Artillery and a white regiment, resulting in the death of several negroes and one white soldier. The disagreement was regarding rations. Both regiments belonged to the garrison of the fort.

FROM PETERSBURG.

Petersburg, Friday, March 10, 1865.
The steamer Mary Washington arrived here at 4 p. m. from Virginia, with 500 released prisoners, and will leave immediately for Annapolis.

The weather still continues stormy with little prospect of clearing. A heavy hail storm commenced here at midnight, which, together with rain, has been falling all day.

There have been no arrivals from the South to-day.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Cairo, Saturday, March 11, 1865.
New-Orleans dates of the 4th inst., are received.

The inauguration of the Hon. J. M. Welles, as Governor of Louisiana, for the unexpired term made vacant by the resignation of Gov. Haun, took place at Library Hall on the morning of the 4th inst.

Twenty-six Union families of Corpus Christi and vicinity, have been banished to Mexico by the Rebel authorities.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Saturday, March 11, 1865.
Speculators control the receipts of flour and wheat, and keep up prices for these articles. Flour has advanced to \$10 a barrel at wholesale.

Advices from Colima, Mexico, say that Maximilian has ratified the contract of June with Messrs. Holliday & Co., the owners of the line of steamers running between San Francisco and Mexico ports. These steamers must sail under Mexican colors, as those running in the Gulf on the eastern coast are now being rapidly increased.

A cotton-mill is to be erected in San Francisco forthwith. The staple is to be procured from Sinaloa, Utah and the Sandwich Islands, while the efforts are making to successfully cultivate it in California.

PERSONAL.

PROVIDENCE, March 12, 1865.
Major T. C. Jamieson, 5th Rhode Island Artillery, who was lately tried by court-martial, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Norfolk, and to pay a heavy fine, is at once to be released by order of the President, and is to be sent to the front.

Major T. C. Jamieson, 5th Rhode Island Artillery, who was lately tried by court-martial, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Norfolk, and to pay a heavy fine, is at once to be released by order of the President, and is to be sent to the front.

Major T. C. Jamieson, 5th Rhode Island Artillery, who was lately tried by court-martial, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Norfolk, and to pay a heavy fine, is at once to be released by order of the President, and is to be sent to the front.

Major T. C. Jamieson, 5th Rhode Island Artillery, who was lately tried by court-martial, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Norfolk, and to pay a heavy fine, is at once to be released by order of the President, and is to be sent to the front.

Major T. C